Fair; colder.

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> the best Headwear, Neckwear, Outerwear, Bodywear, Underwear, Handwear, for Men, Youths, Boys and Children, at the lowest prices, from

THEWHEN

Our Stores close at 12 o'clock to-day.

WE OFFER THE TRADE

A Ladies' Dongola Button, and warrant every pair free from shoddy, at \$1.25 per pair less 5 per cent. thirty days. Send for sample.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

TO LESSEN LYNCHINGS.

Remedial Legislation Proposed by the

Afro-American Council.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29 .- The Afro-Amer-

ican council resumed its session this morn-

ing in Allen Temple, with fully one hundred

additional delegates, making five hundred

in all. After the appointment of committees

on mobs and lynchings, resolutions, ad-

dress to the American people, memorial to

Congress, emigration, lecturing, organiza-

tion of a national protective association,

attention was given to miscellaneous mat-

ters. Among these was a letter to the con-

vention from Judge Albion W. Tourgee,

president of the Citizens' National Rights

Association. This letter dealt at length

with the history of negro lynching in this

country. It also took strong grounds

against negro emigration to Africa or to

any other country. It advised the colored

man to remove to the United States and

trust to personal development and to an

appeal to the public conscience of the

American people to shield them from the

wrongs they now suffer. The letter was

enthusiastically received. A vote of thanks

The committee on resolutions presented a

was adopted with unanimity and enthusi-

asm. The resolution urges the convention

First-To give United States courts juris

Second-To empower United States courts

Third-To empower United States mar-

Fourth-To collect all costs of such prose-

case one or more defendants are paupers,

to make the collections from the countles

Another resolution was adopted to memo-

mote this remedial legislation. Two hours'

DISARMED THE CRANK.

with a Missouri Lunatic.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.-A crank, armed

with a 38-calibre revolver, and with murder

in his soul, appeared at the federal build-

ing this afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, and,

but for the note of warning which he him-

self wrote, would have killed Secret-service

Officer John F. McCullough. The latter re-

ceived a letter from the fellow, in which he

"I am coming to you. I will be at your

Mr. McCullough sat in his office prepared

to receive the unwelcome visitor, and at

1:30 o'clock the door slowly opened and the crank appeared. Mr. McCullough did not

move, but said: "Come in and make your-self at home." The crank, taken by sur-

McCullough leaped up, seized him, took

38-calibre revolver from his trousers

"I do not want to kill you, but they tell

me to kill you. Prendergast did not want

to kill Carter Harrison, but some one told

The crank, whose name is Nathan Whit-

worth, of Byrnesville, Mo., was arrested, but was afterwards placed on a train

BOTH MUST HANG.

Governor Altgeld Refuses to Save Har-

vey Pate and Frank Stires.

DANVILLE, III. Nov. 29 .- G. W. Sal-

mons, attorney for Harvey Pate and Frank

Stires, sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 8,

went in order to induce Governor Altgeld

to commute the sentence to life imprison-

ment. The Governor refused to take any

action in the affair. He admitted he was

opposed on principle to capital punishment.

but as it is a part of the laws of the State

he did not feel that it was right for him to

exercise his prerogative in this case, there

being no mitigating circumstances. Stires

and Pate have both repented, and spend

o'clock this evening J. Col Vance was in-

stalled as death watch. Pate and Stires

have the entire lower floor of the jail to

themselves. Contractor J. R. Mater com-

pleted the scaffold to-day. It will be placed

Pensions for Veterans.

Bloomington. Increase-Perry

Paoli, Orange, Original widows, etc.-

Digestion the Great Secret of Life.

"GEO. S. AYRES, Delaplane Sta., Va."

Original widows, etc.-Susan A.

minor of William Adair, Centralia

n the dining room of the jail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

pockets and shoved him into a chair. Mc-

"Why do you want to kill me?"

office on the 29th or 30th to kill you."

prise, walked in

Cullough then said:

him to kill the Mayor.'

ticketed for his home.

diction over all cases of mobs attended with

to offer rewards for arrests of offenders.

suggests in substance as follows:

was given to the writer.

in which they reside.

McKEE & CO., 136 & 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

- TRIP TO -

ST. LOUIS

Made Easy,

By taking Big Four Night Express leaving Indianapolis 11:30 p. m., arriving St. Louis 7:45 ELEGANT Wagner state-room Sleeping Cars have been placed in service for accommodation

of Indianapolis business, and will be located in convenient position at Union Station to receive passengers as early as 9 o'clock in the evening. Returning St. Louis sleeper will arrive 3:40 a. m., and passengers can remain in it, undis-

The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel dining, parlor and sleeping cars, leaves daily at 11:40 a. m., arriving St. Lonis 7:30 p. m. Sleeping-car reservations made at Big Four Ticket offices and Union Statlon.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

TRAINS

TOLEDO AND DETROIT

TRAINS

CINCINNATI AND DAYTON

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

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All Points EAST and SOUTH. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

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Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

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LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited Pullman vestibuled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. lo. 36—Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:19 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. Sunday, 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. 33-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. 35-Vestibule, daily, 2:25 a. m. No. 35-Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 3-Monon accommodation, daily except

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, 26 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

: FIRE

COMPANIES REPRESENTED: HOME, of New York. TRADERS, of Chicago. CITIZENS, of New York. LONDON ASSURANCE, of London. ÆTNA, of Hartford. NORWICH UNION, of England. FIDELITY AND CASUALTY, of New York. MARINE DEPT. INS CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of

A Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

C. F. SAYLES.

You want to increase your trade THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238, and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

WAGON WHEAT57c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

252 West Washington Street.

STEVENS TO BLOUNT

The Ex-Minister Ventilates "My Commissioner's" Report,

And Proves Beyond Doubt that It Contains Many Misleading and Some Untruthful Statements.

HITHERTO UNKNOWN FACTS

And Fresh Evidence that Blount Had Secret Instructions.

Character of the Men on Whose Testimoney the One-Sided Report Was Made to Secretary Gresham.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 29.-Ex-Minister Stevens this evening furnished the press with the following reply to the charges made by Commissioner Blount in his report on the Hawaiian revolution;

"A deep sense of obligation to my country and an American's duty to defend an insulted, threatened and struggling American colony, planted as righteously and firmly in the north Pacific isles as our pilgrim fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock demand that I shall make an answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report of Hawaiian affairs, a copy of which I first obtained with difficulty Saturday evening, Nov. 25. It is proper for me to preface my answer by briefly alluding to the fact that those familiar with international rules and proceedings, and who have had diplomatic experience must be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make before the world such a persistent effort to discredit the recent agents of the department they now represent and which was once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William L. Marcy, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine.

"Not wishing to be severe on Mr. Blount, who, untrained in diplomacy, with little knowledge of the world's affairs outside of his own country, was sent on a very peculiar errand, amid currents and quicksands entirely unknown to him, I say he has been partly the victim of circumstances, having been caught in the meshes and snares adroitly prepared for him by the cunning advisers of the fallen Liliuokalani, and by the shrewd, sharp, long-experienced British diplomatic agents, whose aims and hopes he served so well, and without the least suspicion that he was aiding ultra British interests even more than he was helping the Hawaiian monarchists and the

justly dethroned of the Queen. "It is clear enough from Mr. Blount's resolution with a sextuple preamble, which manner on the day of his arrival at Honolulu, as well as by his letter to the State to memorialize Congress to pass certain remedial laws, the tenor of which laws it Department, written shortly after, that he designed, at whatever cost, to repudiate the views and act of the recently terminated administration, and to do so he mus impugn the act of Minister Stevens and of the commander of the United States ship Boston. A total stranger, it was impossishals to employ detectives to hunt down ble for Mr. Blount to know how unfitting it was for him to take up his quarters where cution from convicted defendants, or, in he was certain to be surrounded by royalists and where the supporters of the provisional government would be reluctant to go. The hotel was kept by one who had rialize all legislatures and to appeal to the served as Kalakau's chamberlain, who was pulpit and the press of the country to proone of the principal persons in a syndicate recess will be given to-morrow for a that had cheated the Hawaiian government Thanksgiving dinner, and reports of regular committees will be heard. out of nearly \$100,000, a transaction which Minister Merrill had officially reported to Secretary Bayard, and this man was the leading member of a firm that sought to do its chief business with England, a thor-A Secret Service Officer's Experience oughly unprincipled opponent of the provisional government and of American predominance in the islands.

SPURNED OFFERS OF AMERICANS. "As a precautionary safeguard against shutting out the Americans from ready access to Commissioner Blount, a wealthy and highly respectable widow of the American colony was ready to give the use of her house to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, the Commissioner to pay the same amount it would cost him to live at the Royalist Hotel. This polite offer of an American resident to an American consul did not originate with the provisional government, nor did the provisional government have anything whatever to do with the proposed arrangement.

"A committee of three American citizens, born and educated in the United Statesmen who had not taken part in the revolutionary proceedings of the previous weekswent on board the Rush when that vesel came into the harbor. At the request of the three American gentlemen I introduced them to Mr. Blount. His manner of receiving their visit repelled them, and they asked me to state the reasons why it would not be pleasant to him and better for all concerned not to go to the Royalist Hotel, but to take residence on neutral ground, where he would be master of his own surroundings. As delicately as I could do so I stated the offer of the committee of his countrymen, pointing out to him that by accepting their proposition he would be near the archives of the legation, which he could conveniently use, and which I would be pleased at once to place at his disposal. Brusquely, he refused the courteous and honestly intended offer of his countrymen has returned from Springfield, where he | and at once placed himself among royalists

and ultra British surroundings. "It is well known to all who have knowledge of diplomatic rules and customs that when a new diplomatic agent arrives at the capital to whose government he is accredited his predecessor and the occupant of the legation should receive him courteously, proffer his services to his sucmuch of their time with ministers. At 8 of affairs and, as soon as convenient, give tomary forms of introduction to the foreign diplomatic offices and to the chief public men of Honolulu

"All insinuations and implications in Mr. Pensions have been granted the following-Blount's report that I was averse to his named Indianians: Original-John Anderaccess to the legation records is a shame-Pierceton; George W. Coup, Washingless perversion of facts. To show the Leonard Garman, Millerburgh: Jerecharacter of the man into whose environmiah Hutchison, Cass; Alexander C. Mcments he so quickly placed himself I took Klingensmith, Augusta; Tinley Haley, to him the printed dispatches of Minister Merrill to Secretary Bayard, the printed Catharine Stiles, Paragon; Charlotte E. Lazzell, Columbus; Emma Barr, Millgrove. records of the recently adjourned legisla-Mexican war widow-Nancy Fields, Kenture containing the recorded votes, the recorded votes for and against the lottery To residents of Illinois: Original-Mathias Klinker, Belle River, Reissue the recorded votes as to James P. Amonett, Mount Sterling. recent changes of ministers the official copy of the lottery charter, evidence lows, under the same date; mons, Coreville; Barbara Heidtler, Chicago; Anna M. Schoendorf, Chicago; Permelia J. of decisive value if he had really come Trafford, Omaha; Lucy A. Crutcher, Car-bondale; Frances E. Barber; Chicago; to Honolulu for any other purpose than to convict Harrison's administration and the Senate foreign affairs committee of hasty and ill-advised action in January and Feb. sist in the preservation of public order. 'Simmons Liver Regulator is the only ruary last. His manner while allowing medicine that relieved me after suffering me to leave these important documents in five years with dyspepsia, heartburn, sick his room showed that he cared not to re-

"Under date of April 21 he says he disapproved of a request of the provisional government that the American forces be landed for drill. I here affirm that the provisional government never made such a request. The provisional government followed the exact course followed under the

"What Blount says about the Japanese man-of-war is equally ex parte, absurd and egotistic. For weeks after his arrival in Honolulu he had not even met or spoken with the Japanese minister. He had neglected to call upon the Japanese official, and did not ask me to take him to the Japanese legation and introduce him to the Japanese representatives. Touching certain incidents of suspicion and alarm in Honolulu, regarding some of the Japanese in the islands, and the sudden appearance there of a powerful Japanese iron-clad, in addition to a smaller vessel there, in February and March, prior to Mr. Blount's arrival, and several weeks before the fall of the monarchy, I had been authoritatively informed that the newly-arrived Japanese commissioner would press on the Hawaiian government the demand that the Japanese in the islands should have the right to suffrage, precisely as the American, European and native born Hawaiians enjoyed it under the Constitution of 1887. Not long after the provisional government had been established, prior to Blount's arrival, I received positive information both from the Japanese minister and from the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs of the renewal of the demand of the right of suffrage for Japanese residents, and there was known to be much ferment, if not an organized movement, among some of the Japanese in the same direction. I had positively learned that the Japanese commissioner had sent word to his government at Tokio requesting that a powerful iron clad be immediately sent to Honolulu, though it was known that a smaller Japanese war ship was about to arrive there from San Francisco.

"The sudden appearance of the Japanese fron-clad in Honolulu harbor could not fail to create anxiety and misunderstanding. It was in these peculiar circumstances that I felt it my imperative duty to have repeated interviews with my Japanese colleague. He did not attempt to conceal from me his wish that the suffrage right should be granted to the Japanese residents. I expressed to him the opinion that the United States would resist any encroachment on the soil or sovereignty of Hawaii, and that I would maintain this position until otherwise instructed by my government. Every step of my action was duly reported to the Department of State, prior to Blount having any knowledge on the subject. His claim to have put an end to Hawaiian anxiety about rumored Japanese encroachment is purely assumption. ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

"In Blount's report, as given to the press, find the following language: " 'The leading members of the committee, Messrs. Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to Minister Stevens to know if he

would protect them in the event of their

arrest by the authorities to which he gave

"It is enough to say that there is not a semblance of truth in this assertion of Blount, made by him without his ever having hinted it to me or made any inquiry of me on the subject. He thus gives the signature of his indorsement to a charge which I never even heard of until

I found it in Blount's printed report. "He says the response of the call of the committee of safety to land the men of the Boston 'does not appear in the files of the legation.' The meaning of this insinuation is obvious. Enough to say, there was never any such documents. I received the invitation of the committee of safety for what it was worth, as I received other information on the same subject. I should have requested Captain Wiltse to have landed his force even had not the committee requested it. Blount squarely asserts that I promised to aid the committee of safety by force. This is emphatically and categorically untrue. In reply to rival parties at different times, whether the representatives of the Queen or her opponents, my answer was always the same-that the force should not land until danger should be plainly imminent, and then only to protect American life and property, and to no one did I ever say that I could or would recognize any but the de facto government, whether monarchical or republican. As I said in my letter to Secretary Gresham, I here reaffirm that royalists and their opponents had equal access to the legation and to its official head. The best answer to the baseless charge that I promised to use force against the Queen is the order of Captain Wiltse to his officers and men 'to remain passive,' and that no force was used, though the Queen, through her minister, strongly requested it hours before the provisional government was recognized by me and all the other diplomatic representatives in Hono-

"One of the most striking evidences of Blount's prejudice, ex parte and unwarranted statements is the following:

"'A meeting or the committee of safety was held that night, Jan. 16, at the Waterhouse residence, next door to Minister Stevens's house, determined on the dethrone ment of the Queen and selected officers.' "Of this meeting at the house of Henry Waterhouse, specified by Blount, I had no hint or knowledge at the time it was held; knew not of whom the meeting was composed nor what was its action, and my first information as to the persons assembled at that meeting I obtained from Blount's report.

LILIUOKALANI'S REQUEST "Regarding the expectations and hopes of the Queen and her representatives on the days of Jan. 14 and 15 and the views and hopes of her opponents the following official documents speak for themselves: "The assurance conveyed by a royal proclamation by myself and Ministers yesterday having been received by my native subjects and by them ratified at a mass meeting was received in a different spirit by a meeting representing the foreign population and interests in my kingdom. It is now my desire to give to your Excellency, a diplomatic representative of the United States at my court, the solemn assurance that the present Constitution will be upheld and maintained by me and my Ministers, and no changes will be made except by the method therein pro-LILIUOKALANI.

"This earnestly pleading document from the fallen monarch and the terror-stricken the fallen Queen and her confidante then know, that we had not taken part in her ly even. Behind the line the Philadelphians overthrow, which had already been ac-

"In a report to the Navy Department, dated Jan. 16, Captain Wiltse, after andoubt that the prompt landing of the battalion has saved life and property.' The order of Captain Wiltse to Lieutenant Commander Swinburne, who commanded the neval battalion on shore, reads as fol-

" 'You will take command of the battalion and land in Honolulu for the purpose of protecting our legation and the lives and officers and men, and no action taken that is not fully warranted by the condition of (Continued on Second Page.) ceive them, and the general drift of his re-

Gossip About the Kicking and Slugging Matches.

Twenty Thousand or More People Expected to Witness the Yale-Princeton Battle on Manhattan Field.

DAMP WEATHER PROBABLE

Harvard Determined to Shed Pennsylvania Blood.

No Trick Will Be Left Unplayed to Defeat the Quakers-Football Contests Likely to Be Investigated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- The United States in general devotes the day of Thanksgiving to a consecration of the turkey. New York city sets aside the day for the apotheosis of football. So entirely has this become the case of recent years that the present generation of New Yorkers read the Thanksgiving proclamation of President and Governor with vague wonder that they do not in any case refer to the titanic contests on the gridiron field. They have a dim remembrance that in some time in the past ages the people of New England singled out a certain day late in November upon which they elevated their eyes to leaden skies and offered up thanks that the year has not held in store for them the scalping by savages of the population from Maine to Massachusetts. The people of New York remember this in much the faint fashion with which they recall that a few thousand years ago a humorous Egyptian monarch named Rameses married ope of his sisters occasionally for diversion and the dissipation of ennui.

The rocky cliffs which tower over Manhattan field will to-morrow echo the shouts of victory or the maledictions of defeat of from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand people. It will be as cosmopolitan a gathering as ever assembled in America. The throng that witnessed the Harvard-Yale game at Springfield was distinctively a cosmopolitan assembly, composed of students and graduates of the New England and midatlantic colleges, with their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts. The same crowd is interested personally, sentimentally or scientifically in the outcome of

In all likelihood not more than one-third

of the crowd which will pack the tiers of seats at Manhattan field to-morrow to witness the Yale-Princeton game understand the difference bea kick-off and touchdown. But they love football all the same and those among the most ignorant of the game will, figuratively, wear their lungs in a sling for a week after it is all over. The most unscientific among them cast their wreaths upon the shrine of football. because it projects before them on the emerald panoramic screen the spectacle ever interesting to the healthy minded of an the nicety of race horses, in an intense struggle for physical supremacy. But they love it more because that struggle is the signal for the assemblage of many thousands of men and women, among whom are comprised hundreds whose fame-the women for beauty, and the men for achievement-in all lines of endeavor, is the perennial theme of newspapers. With a singular recklessness as to his own life, the weather man here comes out brazenly tonight with a prediction of rain for to-morrow. It seems to be the general impression that if it should rain the Yale team will have a material advantage over the Princetonians, for they are famous mud

WILL FIGHT FOR BLOOD. Harvard Will Try to Kill Off Pennsyl-

larks.

vania To-Day. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.-The Harvard-Pennsylvania football game to-morrow will be for blood. Both sides are determined to win and will play gamely to the end. Harvard is crushed, and feels disgraced after her defeat by Yale. She will do or die this time. Pennsylvania has been working with great energy for this game. They came here feeling that they can win, and are bound to be victorious Both sides will play an aggressive game relying on wedge and mass plays, and the chances are that substitutes will be needed by both before the game is over. This is the first big game that has been played in Cambridge since the fall of 1889, when the famous Princeton eleven of that year, with "Snake" Ames and "Sport" Donnelly, beat Harvard 45 to 15. To-morrow, however Harvard men say, the visiting eleven will have no such score in their favor. The Quakers have a fine eleven, with a good record, as Princeton only beat them 4 to 0 and Yale 14 to 6, but the Pennsylvanians are simply playing to win, while the Harvards are smarting under a defeat. No such work has been seen here as that shown by the 'warsity team in the last two days. The men seemed possessed by demons, and played with phenomenal dash

The Quakers left Springfield this morning and arrived here in prime condition. All their men are ready for the fray. The rest at Springfield did them good. Neither eleven did any hard practice to-day; they sin ply went through their signals. The Harvard men are very quiet, rather grouchy and simply look as if it would be uncomfortable to buck up against them. They long for another stab at Yale, and will use Pennsylvaria for a substitute In comparing the eleven man for man, they are about even. Big Oliver and

Mackle will face each other for the first time, and as neither will play in any more lively work. Harvard's ends are heavier and thought to be superior, but the Quaknew, as they could not have failed to best work. At tackles both sides are nearwill show up well with such veterans as Knipe and Osgood. Harvard will probably play Wrightington and Dunlop, both freshmen, but both experienced in the work of advantage over the Quakers, and at quarter back Beale and Vail are both excel lent. As far as team play goes, both sides play the same hard rushing game, with Harvard having the advantage in more new lays. The Quakers, however, will have heir captain, Mackey, who is a star man, and the crimsons will miss Waters. Lewis, the center rusher, will take his place. In general, while both teams show up well, Harvard will play the game of her life. It is not believed here that Pennsylvania can do much better or play harder than she did against Yale or Princeton. But Harvard will do at least 50 per cent better than last Saturday. The Quakers seem hopeful, not realizing what it is to

play a defeated eleven which was confident

of victory. They rely on a quick, snappy,

hard rushing game. They believe they

know Harvard's weak points, but the game

Saturday has made lots of difference, and

Harvard is correcting her mistakes and is playing a very quick game. It will be a

Football May Be Investigated. BOSTON, Nov. 29.-At a special meeting of the board of overseers of Harvard College, in this city, to-day, the following

petition was presented to the board by

George S. Crocker: "Gentlemen-The wide difference of opin-ion which exists as to the merits and demerits of the game of football, as now de veloped and played by collegians, leads the undersigned to request the board of overseers to cause full statistics to be gathered and compiled, and a thorough investiga-tion conducted so that the appropriate attitude of the government of our university to the game may be wisely determined, so that, if practicable, modifications of the game, calculated to lessen its dangers, may be suggested, and see that parents and also their sons in college or preparing for col-lege, may have the benefit of the results of a thorough and judicial inquiry by a

competent committee The petition was referred to the committee on physical training and athletic sports. The board voted to concur with the president and fellows in their votes appointing Henry Livingston Carr instructor in mathe matics for one year, from Sept. 1, 1893, and William Joseph Miller proctor for one year, from Sept. 1, 1893.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

Willa Dick, of Vincennes, and Lawrence Kip Wedded at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.-Lawrence Kip, the grandson of the late Bishop Kip, the first Episcopal bishop of California, and Miss Willa Dick, of Vincennes, Ind. were secretly married last Sunday. They are both Catholics, but the marriage ceremony was performed by Justice Gray. Kip at first stated that there was a subsequent religious ceremony by Father Montgomery, but the latter emphatically denies this statement. He says that in all such cases the Catholic Church either performs the sole ceremony or none. Kip created quite a sensation two years ago by being baptized as a member of the Catholic Church. The prominent position which his grandfather-and, in fact, all his familyheld in the Episcopal Church caused his conversion to be regarded in the light of a great sensation. Church circles were considerably worked up over the matter. The baptism was public, and the newspapers at the time devoted several columns of space to the matter. Kip is now a practicing lawyer. He was

raised in the church of his forefathers, and vas educated at the State University of Berkley. At the age of seventeen he was appointed by a New York convention as councilman of the Brotherhood of St. An drew for the Pacific coast. He studied law in the office of D. M. Delmas, and was ad mitted to the bar when he attained the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Kip is cousin of President Cleveland, and nephew of Edmund Clarence Stedman. The young man has had a somewhat wild and stormy career. At one-time he was a hard drinker, and figured conspicuously, in the columns of the local papers. The bride is a daughter of James A

Dick, at one time county auditor at Vincennes, Ind. Her grandfather was the first postmaster and Mayor of Vincennes, A year ago Miss Dick came to San Francisco with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Brant, of Keokuk, Ia. Kip met her immediately fell in love. She returned home, but a correspondence was kept up between the two. Six weeks ago Miss Dick and her elder sister returned to the coast under the care of Col. Isaac Trumbo. They visited friends in the suburbs of San Francisco until about ten days ago, when the younger sister came to San Francisco. The secret marriage was the sequel. It is claimed that the elder sister knew nothing of the match. The bride is a niece of the late Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and was educated in the Convent of the Immaculate Conception at Oldenburg, Ind.

WILL NOT BE INDICTED.

odd score of herculean youths, trained to | Buffalo's A. P. A. Is Not Engaged in Criminal Conspiracy.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.-It was reported that resentments against members of the American Protective Association, better known as the "A. P. A.," were to be made to the grand jury here, and charges of criminal conspiracy made. It was stated at the district attorney's office to-day that no such cases are or will be presented to the grand jury. An official added that such charges could not be sustained, and then continued: "The A. P. A. is not a criminal conspiracy. There is nothing in our laws to prevent anyone from joining such an organization. An officeholder would violate his constitutional oath of office if he fixed a religious test in making appointments, but no ordinary citizen who joins the A. i A. can be accounted guilty of criminal conspiracy." Mr. Kenepeck, the official thus quoted, is himself a Catholic and a

INFANT'S LIFE SAVED.

Placed in an Incubator and Nursed Back from Death's Door.

which had been given to Dr. C. C. Bippus, of Allegheny, for burial, was to-day restored to its mother, who had mourned it as dead. On July 7 Dr. Bippus attended the wife of a prominent resident of Rebecca street, who had given premature birth to a child. The latter was supposed to be dead, and was prepared for burial. Reaching his office Dr. Bippus detected life in the bundle As an experiment he placed the babe in an incubator, which was heated with bottles nfant through injections. Nothing was said to its parents about the experiment. Today the mother was surprised to see her babe alive, and apparently as well as any other baby.

THE STATE BEATEN.

Bob Fitzsimmons Can Sue for Prize-Fight Money He Did Not Receive. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.-Judge Ellis his morning handed down a decision of some importance in the suts against the Crescent City Athletic Club. It will be remembered about the time the club was going to pieces Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugitervened to prevent Fitzsimmons from getting judgment for the amount, the State claiming that there was no consideration. Judge Ellis delivered a lengthy opinion this morning refusing the injunction prayed for by the State, the judgment carrying with it costs against the State. The effect of the lecision is to a certain extent a victory for the club, inasmuch as it is in recognition of Fitzsimmons's right to sue the club for the balance due him.

Prize Fighting Prohibited. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29 .- A bill prohibiting prize fighting in South Carolina passed the General Assembly. The penalty is three years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine or principals and seconds.

Four Murders Since Pay Day. WELCH, W. Va., Nov. 20.—Following pay lay at nine of the largest mines on the Norfolk & Western road four murders and three affrays which will result fatally have occurred. At Burke a negro was shot by Hungarian, A. S. Waldron was fatally stabled by Jack Abbott in a quarrel over a store bill. A negro left Keystone carrying keg of whisky and a new pair of shoes his body was found in the woods with two bullet holes in the head. In a fight at Kimball Hiram Day, white, and Jim Burns, colored, shot each other to death. At Davis station the body of Hulda Mitchell, a respectable white woman, was found in the woods. Deering, a Franch barber, has been arrested, charged with the murder.

Thatcher Will Move to Washington. CHICAGO, Nov. 29 .- At a meeting of world's fair officials to-day John Thatcher was given permission to remove the bureau of awards to Washington. Mr. Thatcher has long sought for this permission and the removal will be made at once.

VOORHEES TO RETIRE

He Will Not Play Administration Leader in the Tariff Fight.

McPherson, Another Member of the Finance Committee, Selected to Champion the Wilson Bill.

SUGAR PRODUCERS OBJECT

They Contend It Would Be Unjust to Abolish the Bounty.

An Income Tax of Some Kind to Be Levied to Meet the Loss of Revenues Caused by the Free List.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- It was rumored to-day that Chairman Voorhees would not lead the tariff work when the Wilson bill goes to the Senate committee on finance or the fight for the measure when it comes before the Senate for consideration. The news created no surprise in congressional circles. There were some who, knowing that Chairman Voorhees led the struggle for the unconditional repeal of the silver law by virtue of his position on the finance committee, naturally expected him to assume the leadership on the tariff issue. There are two interpretations put upon Senator Voorhees's reported action of according the tariff leadership to Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, The first is that he feels himself incompetent to lead the tariff work or the fight, not being posted upon the varied subjects involved, and the second is that he wants to protest against certain provisions in the bill when it comes before the Senate. It is well known that Senator Voorhees is not exactly ultra on every feature of the Democratic free trade policies. He may want, for instance, to get a duty upon bituminous coal, which is mined in his own and adjoining counties, and may want to ask for an increase in the duties the bill levies upon certain articles produced largely in Indiana. One of the friends of the Senator says that Mr. Voorhees has repeatedly acknowledged in private that he was not posted upon the tariff and that he would not be able to cope with such thorough tariff experts as Allison, Sherman, Aldrich and other Republican members of the finance committee. It would then appear that it is more an appreciation of his incompetency than anything else that has led the Indiana Senator to turn over the tariff leadership to Senator McPherson, but it leaves him in a sorry plight before the Senate, and will discount his influence upon his com-

The selection of Senator McPherson in place of Senator Voorhees is contingent on the former's health. The Jersey statesman has not been well for some time past. It was thought that the Democrats would desire as their especial champion in this work a man from a different section of the country, and one who is nore pr nounced in his views upon the tariff than Mr. Mc-Pherson, who, coming as he does from a manufacturing State, is supposed to be somewhat influenced by his surroundings. While not an advocate of high protection, it is asserted that he will not favor any sweeping changes which might disorganize the business interests or materially affect labor in the manufacturing centers. It may be, therefore, that he will not represent the more radical tariff reform wing

SUGAR PRODUCERS PROTEST. Abolition of the Bounty Will Ruin a

Growing Industry. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The sugar

raisers of the country, that is, very many of them, are not satisfied with the proposition to gradually abolish the sugar bounty, as intended in the Wilson bill, consequently they will continue the contest in the Senate and the House, with the hope of securing a modification of the clause, if they cannot get it stricken out entirely. They are asserting that under the promise of the continuation of the bounty granted by the McKinley law, which they construct months' nursing in an incubator a baby to suppose that the 2 cents per pound bounty would be continued for fifteen years from the time the bounty was provided. and they will push their fight to the utmost limit with the hope of securing better terms than the Wilson bill gives. They assert that they have made large outlays on the strength of this promised bounty. and have also made contracts for many years ahead, which were controlled by the same consideration. They also assert that of hot water. Nourishment was given the in granting this bounty the government of the United States followed an example set by several European nations. They say that with the business once well started the United States can produce all the sugar the people of this country will consume. and thus keep at home the money, amounting to over \$100,000,000 annually, now sent abroad for sugar. They show that while the people of the United States consume about one-third of the world's sugar product, they now produce, even under the increase caused by the stimulus of the Mc-Kinley bounty, only about one-tenth of the amount consumed in the United States. Under the operations of the present law the treasury has paid out about \$20,000,000 as bounty. Of this amount \$17,000,000 was awarded for the years 1892 and 1893, and of this sum almost \$16,000,000 was paid on cane sugar, the cane growers being in better condition than the producers of sorghum, maple and beet sugar to take advantage of the government gratuity. There was an appreciable increase in all kinds of sugar production in the United States in 1893 over 1892, except the sorghum variety, the cane sugar product increasing from 364,800,000 to 450,600,000 pounds, the beet sugar from 13.-000,000 to 27,000,000 pounds and the maple sugar from 140,000 to 3,634,000 pounds. It is a mistake to suppose that Louisiana would be the only State benefited by the retention of the duty on cane sugar. That State produces the bulk of the cane sugar, but Texas, Florida and Mississippi each has some interest in the bounty. While beet sugar is not so important a product at present as cane sugar, those interested in that industry are making just as earnest effort as the cane sugar men, because they look to the time when it will rank with or even outstrip the cane article under encouraging conditions, and they point to the fact that, beginning with 1890, when the product was only 2,800 pounds, the quantity has more than doubled every year since. On the basis of the bounty payments for the present year the proposed reduction of the bounty by one-eighth of the total, or % cent per pound each year, would affect Louisiana to the extent of over \$1,000,000 the first year, and gradually bring the amount paid down Silver and lead miners will find in the new

tariff bill something to think over besides the clause placing silver lead ore on the free list, in the proposition to make bond warehouses of all smelters. It is claimed that these will afford opportunity for fraud if the smelters should desire to engage in it, and that it would still further increase the importation of foreign-mined ores. The metal schedule provides for a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on lead ore and for no duty on the ore containing both silver and lead in which the silver is of greater value than the lead. It will be left to the Treasury Department to fix regulations under which the ores shall be admitted, and if